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acquires the judicial method of reasoning which it is apparently impossible to obtain as well in any other way. International Law has been hampered considerably in its development by the illogical outpourings of writers who have never acquired the habit of careful legal analysis. If the case book is considered of value in other branches of legal education there is no apparent reason why such a collection of authorities should not be employed with equally good results in the study of international law.

In his book, Mr. Evans has therefore made an admirable contribution to the end of a clear understanding of his valuable subject. The selection of cases is excellent and obviously is the result of considerable care and discrimination. Many of the opinions quoted are very recent, having been handed down by British and American courts during the present war. The scheme of the book follows Pitt Cobbett's excellent *Cases and Opinions on International Law* in the method of placing notes by the author at the end of each section, and this volume might well be called the American counterpart of that work. Although the author in his preface says that the list of cases and authorities cited is not intended to be exhaustive it is believed that an exceedingly comprehensive collection of authorities containing many recent cases is given. Of especial value are the notes of the author containing an inclusive citation of authority. Among these are excellent notes on enemy character, the effect of war on intercourse between belligerents, visit and search, transfer of enemy ships in anticipation of or during the existence of war, contraband, continuous voyage, and duties of neutrals in regard to contraband and the sale of munitions and instruments of war. A novel feature is a compilation of authorities on aerial jurisdiction preceded by a discussion of the common law aspects of the question. The notes by the author are nowhere infected with the vice of pedantry and are written in a style extremely interesting even to a reader not engaged in pure research.

The book may be criticised in three respects. The question of whether a neutral should allow sequestration of prizes in its ports on which there has been considerable discussion and two distinct lines of thought calls forth the trivial ejaculation that "to ask a neutral to allow its ports to be used as places of deposit for captured vessels which cannot be taken to a port of the captor is to ask it to abandon its neutrality". There is no citation of the opposing authorities and it seems as though the subject required a more intimate treatment even in the short space necessarily allotted. The author has limited the texts cited to American, English and French with perhaps one or two citations from French translations of German works. It is to be regretted that so few of the great German writers are referred to. The wisdom of publishing the opinion of the district court in the *Appam* Case without awaiting the opinion of the Supreme Court may be doubted although the opinion of the higher tribunal as a matter of fact coincided with the pronouncement of the lower.

MENTAL CONFLICTS AND MISCONDUCT. By WILLIAM HEALY. Boston: LITTLE, BROWN & Co. 1917. pp. xi, 330.

While it has for some time been recognized that mental analysis might prove valuable in the study of criminalistic behavior, the present volume on "Mental Conflicts and Misconduct" offers the first

approximation to a careful study on the subject. Mr. Healy defines a mental conflict as follows: "A mental conflict, then, is a conflict between elements of mental life, and occurs when two elements or systems of elements are out of harmony with each other." Such conflicts, arising in many cases from the repression of ideas, thoughts, and emotions, caused by some experience and stored away in the sub-conscious mind, give vent to energy which finds expression in various kinds of misconduct. These conflicts arising from obsessive imagery, secret sex knowledge and sex experiences, or other matters, are shown to result in stealing, vagrancy, and many other delinquencies.

In support of the theoretical discussion in the first few chapters of the book, Mr. Healy devotes the remaining portion of the work to case studies, grouped according to the main characteristics of each, with a brief summary at the beginning of the case and, wherever possible, a short statement of the subsequent behavior of the individual whose conduct has been under discussion. The reader is enabled by this method to understand the way in which the author has arrived at these conclusions and to appreciate that the psychological principles evolved are based on a solid foundation of concrete findings obtained from the examination of a great number of cases.

During the time in which Mr. Healy has devoted himself to this work, he has gained many valuable understandings, and has in many cases been enabled to do away with the impulse toward delinquency by discovering the mental forces which are at work creating the undesirable behavior. In the author's words, "the study of mental conflicts is a scientific method of approaching certain problems of misconduct." A great human service may be rendered by this method if thereby the impulse toward crimes and delinquencies in a person may be arrested by removing the impelling cause while such persons are still young, and in that way prevent them from ruining their own lives and becoming a burden upon society.

AMERICAN WORLD POLICIES. By WALTER E. WEYL. New York: THE MACMILLAN CO. 1917. p. 307.

During the years of intense activity in the interests of universal peace before the outbreak of the Great War, there was a widespread belief that the economic interests of the nations were so bound up in each other that war could not come. Each nation, the argument ran, had enormous investments of capital in the industries of the others; each nation needed the raw materials and the manufactured products of the others; the commercial life of each nation—and hence the entire life of each nation—forced the nations to peace. The result of this interlocking of economic interests was summed up in the title to an oration delivered in New York City some time in 1913 in the New York State Peace Contest, which read "War Impossible". The orator mistook the first foundations of universal peace for the structure itself. War came. The shock and the suddenness of it have now passed; the minds of men turn again with increased energy, with renewed hope, to the problems of world peace.

In the United States there is a growing realization that a policy of isolation is no longer possible, nor even desirable. What, then, shall be the future American world policies? Dr. Weyl's book is an attempt to answer this supremely difficult question. The book is a distinct con-